

BROAD STREET HAD REAL SUNDAY FIRE

Department Fought It for Two Hours Without One Glimpse of Flame.

AUCTION HOUSE DAMAGED

Volumes of Smoke Issued From Room and Almost Whipped Firemen.

Fighting hard for two hours until they were almost overcome by the dense clouds of smoke which rolled out upon them, firemen from four companies yesterday afternoon extinguished a fire in the store of the Valentine Auction Company, 518 East Broad Street, which was one of the most stubborn they ever experienced.

It was at five minutes to 4 o'clock when Policeman Hill, doing traffic duty at the corner of Seventh and Broad, noticed the rise of smoke issuing from under the eaves of the auction house. It took him not more than a second to turn in the alarm.

On the northeast corner the Salvation Army was conducting its Sunday street meeting, and was singing a hymn when the fire was discovered. The out-of-doors congregation wavered an instant, and then melted away. The crowd ran over to the opposite side of the street, where, from a pile of sand and from the open windows and doorways of the new Ferrandini building, they could view the fire without trouble to themselves and those who labored.

Ten Thousand People There. Seconds only seemed to elapse before engineers were turning down the street from all directions. The new motor engine sped down, its steady chugging awing the crowd into silence. It was the first time that the big machine had answered a call to a fire of serious proportions. Engines 4, 5 and 6, and Truck No. 1 responded, and within a minute the lines of hose were laid, and the pumps began their work.

By this time all the dwellers on Broad Street had gathered on the scene, and people swarmed from every direction. Ten thousand people must have seen the fire. But they were orderly, and the police, who also had quickly gathered, had little trouble in keeping them back.

There was no sign of flame or of spark. But smoke, dense and heavy, belched from the roof, windows and doors, and from every crevice. It was so heavy that it even followed the always down to the first floor, and the crowd, looking on from every direction, eyes streaming and snorting, the crowd fought valiantly on, endeavoring to discover the source of the smoke. Chief Joyner took active charge, and was aided by Assistant Chiefs Raffo and Alsop.

Lines of hose were laid both front and rear. Two streams were poured in by the motor engine. The extension ladder was placed against the roof and secured, and from its top firemen poured another volume of water into the smoking structure.

Used Oxygen Helmet. Some of the firemen broke into a room from the rear, and were forced to face downwards to get air. They got to the door, and could hear their comrades talking on the other side. They called to the others to break in the door, and so they were released from their perilous position. Captain Harris put on the oxygen helmet, and entered to see if he could discover the source of the smoke. Others made the attempt, but the source of the blaze was not known until it had been extinguished.

It was found in the rear of the second floor, in a small room, which was filled with mattresses and other inflammable material. Over this the firemen had to crawl to get through the fire steamed up to the roof, and through the third floor. The building was damaged very little. Chief Joyner thought \$2,000 would cover the loss. But the stock, most of it second-hand, was practically all destroyed. Others made the attempt, but the source of the blaze was not known until it had been extinguished.

It took two hours of difficult work to subdue the fire, and it took much more time to clean out the rubbish. The blaze was confined to the building in which it originated. There was no danger from sparks to adjoining buildings, as the firemen never saw a flame. The fire and the fighting firemen were spectators, and the Sunday crowd spent most of the afternoon on the scene. Street car traffic was blocked for a while, but the congestion was prevented by the use of runners placed above the ho.

Knocked Down by Car. Mrs. Henry Hynes, Gresham Court, faintly injured.

In attempting to cross in front of car No. 512 of the Westhampton line, at Hyland and Broad Streets last night, Mrs. Henry Hynes, who occupies a flat at Gresham Court, was knocked down and faintly injured. It was thought at first that she was seriously injured. She was picked up in a semi-conscious condition, and was removed to her home in an automobile.

Messages were sent out to various doctors in the neighborhood, and Dr. H. H. Lewis was the first to respond. With the family physician, administered treatment, and dressed Mrs. Hynes's cuts and bruises. Her injuries were found, it is said, not to be serious. She was much cut and bruised about the body, and her nervous system received a severe shock.

Hit with Shovel. Men Employed in Dairy Have Fight at End of Hour.

William Green hit Lawrence Reade with a shovel at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was brought to the Henrico county jail by special policeman J. R. Tiller. Both men, it appears, are employed by James Carroll, who operates a dairy farm in the Glinter Park neighborhood, and the difficulty arose in the discharge of their duties.

Upon the statement of Mr. Carroll that the wounded man will soon recover from the blow with the shovel, Green was released on \$200 bail, the bond being furnished by his employer. He will be given a hearing before Justice T. J. Poyner on Saturday.

In Dangerous Condition. Boy Run Down by Motor Truck Said to Be Internally Hurt.

The condition of John Purcell, the ten-year-old son of Deputy State Food and Dairy Commissioner Benjamin L. Purcell, who was run over by a motor truck of the E. A. Hennen Automobile Company Saturday afternoon, was said to be in a dangerous condition when inquiry was made last night at the Johnston-Whitis Hospital, where he is under treatment. The full extent of his injuries had not been ascertained, but it was thought that he had been internally hurt. An operation will probably not be necessary.

Charged With Burglary. Charles Smith, colored, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the home of Thomas Logan and stealing a quantity of clothes. He was locked up in the Second Station.

SAVINGS BANK OF RICHMOND 117 E. MAIN ST.

Waste not, but save what you can. This bank is the place to keep it for you.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY FOR POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS

A Word for the Working Girl

Unless the sum of \$40,000 is subscribed by Wednesday night the working women of Richmond will have no home. Unable themselves to help, this laboring army has watched the hands of a big clock move slowly toward the goal. As they hurry back and forth during the early hours of the morning, chilled by the cold, they have sent a multitude of glances toward the dial, and when they move homeward after dark they glance again. Many of them have literally abandoned hope.

But no great movement yet has ever failed in Richmond. A rich and liberal city has been asked for the first time to provide something worth while for its working women—something for those young girls whose lives are hard and sad and miserable. Forty thousand dollars isn't much in a city of wealth. Almost three times that sum has already been raised, because the appeal was worthy and because the men and women of Richmond have gone forth to seek it. This thing of a woman going into a man's office to beg is not pleasant. It is trying, but a great wave of unselfishness has spread over the hearts of those who understand, who realize the needs and who are working even harder than those girls in a factory. To have this campaign fall now after all this struggle—but this campaign will not fail if Richmond lives up to its name.

Perhaps these men and women have seen you; perhaps you have promised to give an answer before the end. If you have not, then this is the day to speak. The wealthy alone have not been asked to help. There are hundreds of men, earning a paltry wage, who have subscribed. It has strained them; it has taken away something they could ill afford to lose; but they have been moved by the spirit which will still crown the campaign with success.

The work of the Young Women's Christian Association. The fund will not be spent to build a dancing school or a bath for suffragettes or a lavish clubhouse for the idle and the indolent and the daughters of wealth and fashion. It will be a permanent home for all classes; it will bring the working girls out of the cold and the rain; it will keep them off the streets; it will put them beyond the reach of temptation; it will brighten and lighten the burden that rests upon them in the daily grind—that daily grind which is adding to the luxury of those who could build many beautiful homes and feel the pinch.

To-day, to-morrow, the next day—three days in which to find \$40,000, a big sum, perhaps, but a little when measured alongside of the need it will do. Figuratively, the working girls and women are standing out in the cold; they will stand there literally if this movement fails. There is no cheer by night in a hall where the girls are sleeping, and where to-day men and women are shivering in the cold as they stand in a bread line. There is no bread line here—no need of it. But to-day, as the thousands of girls in mill and factory and store stagger on with their work, they think of that big street clock and wonder if its hands will ever move around the dial. As they wander home in the darkness of Wednesday night they will be thrilled or chilled as they look upon its face. They will know then whether they are to fall heir to simple comforts or whether they must pick the cold, bare room or the glittering street.

The flip of the coin must decide. Forty thousand dollars by Wednesday night can buy a little strip of ribbon for her breast.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE TO BE PROPOSED READY TO HANDLE CHRISTMAS MAILS

Legislature Will Have Before It Bills Looking to Such Institution. Postmaster Allan Says There Will Be No Departure From Usual Methods.

Whether or not the Virginia Education Commission complies with the direction of the Legislature that it report "some practicable and feasible plan for the higher education of women by the State," which it is understood it will do, an effort will certainly be made to secure an appropriation for the establishment of a college for women at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Already more than one member of the Legislature has been consulting with colleagues on this subject, with a view to presenting a bill to this effect.

The provision already quoted is a part of the general appropriation bill of the General Assembly of 1918. It represented the sole success attained by Senator Aubrey E. Strode in his fight for a State college for women, which was muffled, dextrously fought, finally smothered on the calendar. Finding that it would not come to a vote, Senator Strode, on the 15th of the session, still fighting, succeeded in securing an amendment to the section providing for an appropriation of \$500 for the expenses of the commission to devise methods for the management and expansion of educational institutions. It was as follows: "The said commission shall use such part of this appropriation as it may deem proper to investigate and report some practicable and advisable plan for the higher education of women by the State, and in this connection shall consider the feasibility of providing for the establishment of a woman's institution, not, however, co-educational."

Pursuant to this provision, the commission has given some of its time to the matter referred to, not having yet formulated a report. Various rumors have been about concerning the attitude of the members, it having been stated once that a majority would oppose the establishment of a woman's college at this time. The proposition was made the subject of a violent attack on any such institution in any way connected with the university by the college paper. However, the ardor manifested was considerably cooled upon a detailed explanation being made before the student body at a college hour by President Edwin A. Alderman, who is understood to favor the establishment of a woman's institution. The proposition, not, however, co-educational.

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FINAL DECREE IN FAMOUS RATE CASE

North Carolina Passenger Tariff Litigation Soon to Go Off Docket.

COUPON QUESTION, MAYBE

Rebate Payments Likely to Be Discussed at Hearing in Richmond.

United States Circuit Judge Jeter C. Pritchard has entered an order announcing that on December 15 in Richmond he will enter a final decree in the famous North Carolina passenger rate case which has been on the docket since 1907.

While the rate question was long ago adjusted no final decree has been entered, and as the Circuit Court will be abolished by act of Congress on January 1 all pending matters will have to be dismissed. The hearing in this city will be formal, although a decree is necessary to complete the record.

The question of coupons is likely to be presented, however, and it may be necessary for the court to issue certain instructions as to their payment. When Judge Pritchard signed the first injunction restraining the North Carolina authorities from putting the 2-cent passenger rate into effect it was stated that the railroads, while selling tickets at the old rate, were to issue a coupon to each passenger, good for the difference between that rate and the tariff of 2 cents promulgated by the General Assembly.

Not Handled by Scalpers.

These coupons were not transferable, and the railroads were thereby protected from scalpers or traders who might have otherwise bought them up in large quantities to hold for a gamble. It is believed that comparatively few of these coupons are in existence, and if the court should order that they be redeemed at their face value the total amount involved would not be large.

When the injunction proceedings were heard in the United States Supreme Court the broad question of law was sustained, though other provisions of the highest court's decision left the public to infer that it was an even break.

So far as the rate question is concerned, however, it has been settled to the satisfaction of the State and the railroads, and they are living in peace and harmony. The fight, of course, will not be revived by the final decree, although when it is entered there will come the last act in a question which threatened for a time to have serious results.

MAKES FINE IMPRESSION

Rev. J. W. Young, D. D., Preaches First Sermon at Centenary.

A congregation which practically filled the auditorium yesterday morning heard the first sermon by Rev. J. W. Young, D. D., the new pastor of Centenary Methodist Church. He made a fine impression, as was attested by the fact that a second large attendance heard him preach last night.

In his opening address yesterday morning Dr. Young referred to what he termed the pastor's special work, declaring that it was his duty to bring spiritual benefit to the church, while on the other hand the church should help the spiritual life of its pastor. He had selected as his subject "The Mutual Help and the Mutual Comfort."

Last night he impressed his flock with a warning not to permit business life to lead it away from the church. He sounded a warning against permitting the things which help to slip away. The business life of a community is pronounced "The Underworld," and that unless people are careful, he pointed out, they will be drawn away from the church by the work-a-day world.

Mr. Allan also called attention to the fact that persons desirous of using the mails do so at an early date, and not wait until the eleventh hour when delays nearly always occur.

Use of Red Cross Stamps. While discussing this matter he took occasion to again caution the public in the matter of the use of Red Cross stamps and other varieties of ornamental seals which are popular during Christmas time. "Put them on the back of letters and packages," he said, "and not on the front. Only the name of the sender, address and postage stamps should be on the front of any piece of mail. Otherwise the matter will not be mailable."

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DOLEFUL STROKE OF MUFFLED BELL

Sound Came as Name of Departed Elk Was Called at Memorial Service.

CROWDS SIT IN DARKNESS

Mr. Smith, in Annual Address, Tells of Order's Benevolent Record.

Sombre measures from Beethoven and Schubert, a ritual at once solemn and impressive, and the sacred quiet of a Sabbath afternoon, gave to the memorial exercises held at the Academy of Music yesterday by the local Elks in honor of their dead, a note of subdued sorrow and abiding hope. From the beautiful opening prayer by Dr. Edward N. Callach through the whole program of solos, duets, quartets, addresses and ceremonial, the spirit of reverence and faith was maintained, imparting to the exercises a charm and grace peculiarly fitting the occasion.

Practically every seat in the theatre was occupied when the program opened at 3:15 o'clock. Officers of the order occupied seats in the boxes and on the stage.

Bell Tolls for Absent Ones.

Most impressive in its solemnity was the ceremony of commemoration performed by the officers of the order. These were stationed in various parts of the house, in the boxes and in the galleries. A formal dialogue took place between the exalted ruler, John R. Billey, seated on a raised dais on the stage, and the major officers scattered in distant parts of the theatre, recalling the duties assigned to each officer according to the precepts and ideals of the order.

When the exalted ruler called upon the secretary, T. R. A. Burke, to read the roll of the departed members, the lights were turned off and the house plunged into darkness rendered all the more uncanny and awesome by the dull red gleam of the safety lamps over the emergency exits. The secretary paused for a dramatic minute after the reading of each name and from a distance there sounded the doleful single stroke of a muffled bell. The tolling of the bell at the end of the list was reached, when a word from the exalted ruler the lights were again switched on, routing the strain and gloom in a flood of joyous light.

Address by H. M. Smith, Jr.

The principal address of the day was delivered by H. M. Smith, Jr., on the subject of "Our Honored Dead and the Principles of Our Order." It commemorated and brought a note of cheer to the brethren assembled to do honor to their departed dead.

Among the few tenets for which the Elks order stands, Mr. Smith told his hearers, is the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. No man can hope to affiliate himself with the order without manifesting an abiding faith in the Almighty and in an existence after the life on this earth. Materialism, with its mechanical view of life, with its doctrine of consciousness existing only as long as, and by reason of, the existence of the physical body and brain, has no room in the Elks' gospel.

This considered, he said, ought to lend to the memorial exercises a note of joy and rejoicing. "The brothers," he said, "who have departed this life and in whose memory honor is this day done, have entered into a field of higher usefulness—into a nobler, higher existence, where each of us will sooner or later follow them, and where we shall once more be united in the bonds of our common brotherhood."

Not a Religious Order.

While the Elks stand as a body for the recognition of the Almighty and for the loyalty, benevolence and charity commanded by Him to all men, the order is not a religious one. "Unlike this order which you as a Catholic could not join, this one which you as a Protestant could not be conscientiously enter because of your religious convictions, and this one to whose precepts you as a Jew could not subscribe, the Elks order places no religious restrictions and welcomes into its brotherhood Catholic, Protestant and Jew alike. All of these religions are represented here to-day, and the adherents of each of them are united and faithful to the ideals of the order which binds them together."

In similar manner, said Mr. Smith, the order recognizes no differences in nationality and political faith. In its membership are found men of all nationalities and political parties. "I believe that the Elks order more than any other organization in this city," he declared, "is helping to remove political differences and promote harmony in civic and public life."

Its Great Membership.

Mr. Smith told of the founding of the order shortly after the Civil War and of its marvelous growth. To-day it has more than 1,400 separate lodges, with a total membership of 400,000. Members of the order are found in every State in the Union, from the Canadian line on the North to the Southern gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Golden Gate.

Founded originally as a purely social organization, it broadened its aims and ideals until to-day, while maintaining a strong social aspect, the order is distinctly fraternal and devoted to the precepts of brotherhood, benevolence and charity. "Too much credit," he said, "cannot be given to the men who founded the order and to those who composed its early membership for the broad, humane ideals which they bequeathed to the later generation, and incorporated into what was at first a selfish organization."

KICK BREAKS ARM

Cousin of Governor Mann Brought to Memorial Hospital.

E. N. Mann, sixty years old, a farmer of Amelia Courthouse and a cousin of Governor Mann, was brought to Richmond last night and taken to the Memorial Hospital, suffering from a broken arm sustained when he was kicked yesterday morning by a horse. It will be necessary to take an X-ray photograph of the fracture, and this will be done this morning.

Police Would Like to Find Relatives of E. P. Pond, Now in Jail.

E. P. Pond (white), about thirty-two years old, and believed to be a resident of South Richmond, this morning was subjected at 11 o'clock to a lunacy examination in the City Jail.

Pond was arrested on Saturday by Policemen Bryant and Andrews in a store at Eighteenth and Broad Streets. He alarmed the proprietor by climbing over the counter and helping himself to whiskey bottles, tobacco, signs and other things which attracted his erring fancy.

He did not offer resistance when placed under arrest. But when they asked him his name he said, "Any old place is home for me."

They asked him his name. He said that it contained three letters. Then, helpful of catching him, they asked him the name of his brother.

"His name is the same as mine," he replied. Finally, though the two officers found papers on which the name of E. P. Pond was written. They found also that he had a bank book, which showed that he had recently deposited \$100 in a bank in South Richmond. The police are anxious to find out who the relatives of the young man are.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
All put up in fancy boxes. Buy now while the stock is complete and avoid disappointment later.
Gans-Rady Company

THINK LEADERS WERE NOT AWAKE REVISION OF CODE WILL BE PRESSED

Members of Local Union Still Bitter in Denouncing McNamara Brothers. Legislature to Be Asked to Create Commission of State's Best Lawyers.